Amendments to the Claims:

The claims stand as follows:

1. (Currently Amended) A method for inhibiting or reducing beta-amyloid protein fibril formation, deposition or accumulation ~~in a beta-amyloid protein disease in a patient~~, the method comprising administrating to ~~the patient~~a site containing beta-amyloid protein a therapeutically effective amount of laminin, or~~a polypeptide having a conformational similarity to~~ a fragment of a laminin protein.

2-3. (Cancelled)

4. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 1 wherein the ~~polypeptide~~laminin or fragment thereof is synthesized. ~~to achieve said conformational similarity.~~

5. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 1 wherein the beta-amyloid protein ~~disease is~~fibrils are associated with Alzheimer's disease or Down's syndrome.

6-10. (Cancelled)

11. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 1 wherein the laminin fragment ~~includes at least one~~comprises a globular domain repeat within the laminin A chain or a fragment thereof.

12. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 11 wherein the globular domain repeats ~~include~~comprises the peptide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 3 or a fragment thereof.

13-14. (Cancelled)

15. (Currently Amended) A method for inhibiting or reducing beta-amyloid protein fibril formation, deposition or accumulation ~~in a beta-amyloid protein disease in a patient~~, the method comprising administrating to ~~the patient~~a site containing beta-amyloid protein a therapeutically effective amount of a polypeptide selected from the group consisting of human laminin, mouse laminin, SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 3, SEQ ID NO 4:, SEQ

ID NO: 5, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO: 7, SEQ ID NO: 8, SEQ ID NO: 9, SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO: 11, and fragments thereof.

16. (Cancelled)

17. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the therapeutically effective amount is a dosage between 0.01μg and about 100mg/kg body weight.

18. (Original) The method of claim 17 wherein the therapeutically effective amount is a dosage between 10μg and about 50mg/kg body weight.

19. (Currently Amended) A method for inhibiting or reducing beta-amyloid protein fibril formation, deposition or accumulation ~~in an environment~~, the method comprising: administering ~~to the environment~~ a therapeutically effective amount of a polypeptide selected from the group consisting of human laminin, mouse laminin, SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 3, SEQ ID NO 4:, SEQ ID NO: 5, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO: 7, SEQ ID NO: 8, SEQ ID NO: 9, SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO: 11, and fragments thereof into any site containing beta-amyloid protein.

20. (Previously Added) The method of claim 15, wherein the polypeptide selected is taken from the 4th globular domain repeat of human A chain laminin.

21. (Previously Added) The method of claim 19, wherein the polypeptide selected is taken from the 4th globular domain repeat of human A chain laminin.

22. (New) The method of claim 15 wherein the beta-amyloid protein disease is Alzheimer's disease or Down's syndrome.

23. (New) The method of claim 15 wherein the therapeutically effective amount is a dosage between 0.01μg and about 100mg/kg body weight.

24. (New) The method of claim 23 wherein the therapeutically effective amount is a dosage between 10μg and about 50mg/kg body weight.

25. (New) The method of claim 19 wherein the therapeutically effective amount is a dosage between 0.01μg and about 100mg/kg body weight.

26. (New) The method of claim 25 wherein the therapeutically effective amount is a dosage between 10μg and about 50mg/kg body weight.

27. (New) The method of claim 19 wherein the site containing the beta-amyloid protein is an *in vitro* site.